

# The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 3.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

### Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

#### THE BATTLE AGAINST CUT-THROAT MERCHANTS.

Congress has been keeping a very tight rein on all matters of legislation, and notwithstanding the excitement and uneasiness growing out of the serious condition of foreign affairs, the members of Congress have been taken care of appropriation bills and routine work just as though there was nothing unusual in the present situation. There continues to be a consistent demand from all parts of the country favoring early action at the present session with reference to the Stephens-Ashurst bill. This measure has frequently been referred to in this correspondence as intended to protect the merchants in the smaller towns against the piratical methods of metropolitan merchandising that have resulted so much to their injury. The trading stamp, coupon, mail order, and cut rate department store establishments have come out in the open and are no longer hiding their identity in attempting to defeat the efforts to "clean house" at their expense. All of the biggest well-known manufacturers and national advertisers, and almost every country store keeper in America is demanding federal supervision, such as the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission show to be required in the interests of honest dealers. The Bureau of Corporations together with the Department of Commerce reached the same conclusions. A majority of the Members of Congress have committed themselves in favor of this legislation. However there is always "too much politics" in Washington during a presidential campaign year. Particularly for this reason the letters pouring in on the Congressmen, demanding legislation, are having their stimulating effect—and there ought to be more such letters.

**HOW LONG SHOULD THIS CONTINUE?**

Under the theory that might makes right, and a misapplication of the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," the system of merchandising in America has been completely revolutionized within the past quarter century. The metropolitan stores that have sought to maintain the high standards in the quality of merchandise, have been forced to compete with ever-increasing unscrupulous methods on the part of stores that "catch the public," by means of "bargain sales," and by an occasional cut-rate on standard articles intended to keep the crowd moving along their aisles. By these methods unprincipled dealers grab off sales and profits that would not be possible were there any laws in the way of supervising dishonest merchandising. The country merchant is the worst sufferer of all, and the ever-increasing amount of trade that is logically his, and which goes to mail order houses and sensational department stores in the city, would stay at home if there was some new legislation to effectively regulate the price-cutters. The trusts and public-service corporations have all been before the bar of public opinion, and Congress and the state legislatures have made rules for their government. The present attempt on the part of Congress to permit the manufacturer or nationally advertised merchandiser to fix the resale price, is in the legal line of progress, and is intended to save the condition of the manufacturer, protect the newspapers and other periodicals with their advertisers, and to relieve the small merchant who has built up his business in a narrow circle among people who deal with him because they know him to be honest, against that class of merchants and mail order men who have been flim-flamming the public for many years.

**PROSPERITY HITS THE NAVY.**

Secretary Daniels has admitted to a committee of Congress that he finds it very difficult to get a sufficient number of recruits for the Navy. He says that it would be simply marvelous if the Navy could get as many as 10,000 new men in a year, and to keep up the number of men needed to provide for the loss resulting from 10,000 expiations of enlistment annually, requires a constant effort on the part of the Department. A few years ago the pay of soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States was ridiculously low, but even with financial inducements such as are offered by the Government, the opportunity for more incentive

## GRANGE NEWS

### PARIS GRANGE.

Paris Grange met May 20 at 8 P. M., with a fair attendance. Geo. A. Yenton was present and gave an illustrated lecture on Orcharding, which was listened to with a good deal of interest. A literary contest will be begun next month. Next meeting will be held Saturday, June 3, at 1:30 P. M.

### NORWAY GRANGE.

Saturday, May 20, was a gala day for Norway Grange. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled, with a number of guests from sister granges. At 10:30 A. M. Captain Goodwin called to order and presented the following program: Song, America, by all; reading, Mrs. A. E. K. Grover; piano trio, Adeline Decoster, Mildred Bradbury, Edna Sidelinger; song patriotic, Gladys Abbott, Minnie Upton, H. L. Hall; song, the Noble Sisters; remarks by J. A. Roberts on the success of the contest just held and resulting benefits to the grange; song, Nearer My God To Thee, illustrated by a tableau—attitudes of reverence represented by the roll call. All the general officers except the treasurer who was unavoidably detained, were present and an unusual number of Department Superintendents.

Promptly at twelve o'clock dinner was announced, and every effort was made to do honor to the guests of the day. Captain Young in behalf of her side expressed great appreciation of the delights of the day. Fredland Howe furnished music during the dinner with Victrola. Dancing was enjoyed in the afternoon. Thro hearty cheers were given Captain Goodwin. Every member of Norway Grange should feel proud of the recent achievements and such should be an incentive to steady effort to keep the standard going higher yet. The next meeting, memorial service, will be observed. It is hoped that the State Lecturer will visit the grange in the near future. Femona Grange meets with Hebrew Grange, June 6th.

### BUCKFIELD GRANGE.

The program for the meeting of Buckfield Grange, May 20, was as follows: Music, Grange; Roll Call—Why I am a Grange Member; Instrumental Music, Wilma Irish; Recitation, Sister Pratt; Resolved; that the man following a trade or profession meets with more discouragement than the farmer; Song, Grange; Closing thought, No man should find it necessary to remove from his farm home to educate his children. A good system of rural schools is Maine's best aid to the development of Maine's agriculture, Worthy Master Whitmore.

### EDWARD L. ARNO.

Early on Sunday evening at his home on Mechanics street, Edward L. Arno, for twenty-seven years an honored resident of Bethel, quietly fell asleep beyond earthly waking.

Except for brief periods he had been kept from work by illness for several months, often suffering severely but with other times of comparative comfort which bade him hope for recovery and think about the daily task to which he longed to return. Toward the end there were days of distress which was hard to bear, but the end was peace.

Mr. Arno was born at Dover, N. H., on February 8th, 1857, the son of Joseph F. and Antoinette (Wight) Arno. While he was still young, his parents moved to Gorham, N. H., where he grew to manhood, and where on August 21, 1882, he was married to Miss Carolyn M. Yates.

He had for a long time been associated with the lumber business in some capacity, and was a capable and faithful workman.

For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, faithful in attendance, holding various offices in the church, and contributing services all the time of recognized value to the work.

He was also a loyal member of Mt. Abram Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bethel. As a man, a citizen, friend and neighbor he will long be greatly missed.

The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved family, the wife and daughter, Hazel, who were with him through all the closing days in every possible ministry of comfort and love, and to the older daughter, Mrs. Chester Cushman, of Montville, Maine, and the son, Ivan, of Waterville, N. H., who felt the same anxiety and same longing to serve across the distances which separated them.

The final services were held at the Methodist church under the leadership of the pastor of the church and of Mt. Abram Lodge. The interment was at Gorham.

(Continued on page 5.)

## OXFORD COUNTY

### W. C. T. U.

#### Held 29th Annual Convention at Bethel, May 23-4

The twenty-ninth annual convention of Oxford County W. C. T. U. opened in Bethel, Tuesday morning, May 23. The Methodist church was prettily decorated and the picture of Frances Willard draped with the American flag was given a prominent place and the County banner hung upon the wall. Although the weather was threatening at 11:15 a large delegation of earnest white ribboners were present for the devotional service led by Mrs. Annie M. Nichols of Norway. The key note of the convention was "Individual service."

At 11:45 the President, Mrs. Susie E. Chapman, of So. Paris opened the convention formally. The Crusade Psalm was read followed by the roll call. All the general officers except the treasurer who was unavoidably detained, were present and an unusual number of Department Superintendents.

The program was accepted, with necessary changes, the usual committees appointed: Mrs. O. M. Mason, Mrs. Nellie Curtis and Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, committee on resolutions; Mrs. Lovejoy and Mrs. Bradbury, committee on courtesies; Mrs. White, chairman of committee on credentials. Noonday prayer was voiced by Mrs. Rizpan Whitman of South Paris. A hearty welcome was extended to the visitors by Mrs. Nellie Curtis and a hearty response given by Mrs. Sibyl Gammon, president of Mexico Union.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church served most appetizing dinners and supper.

The executive committee resulted in few changes of officers.

One pleasant feature of the convention was greetings from Mrs. E. A. G. Stickney, who was the faithful president of the County for many years, also greetings from Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood of New York, the National and World's Evangelistic Superintendent; also greetings from Miss Isabel Shirley of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock. Reading of the minutes was followed by the Corresponding Secretary's report. The Unions all sent favorable reports and the clever Unions have a membership of 323 active and 33 honorary, a gain of 37 during the year. Miss Mona Martyn sang a solo, accompanied by Miss Elsie Davis, who served as organist during all of the sessions. The Memorial Service in memory of members who have been promoted to higher service, during the year, was conducted by Mrs. E. W. Chandler, the service consisted of the members repeating the 23rd Psalm, a touching poem read by Mrs. Byram, "I will not say that she is dead;" so, "Face to Face," sung sweetly by Miss Sawford, and prayer by Mrs. Nichols.

Miss Jennie Bates gave an interesting and helpful talk on "Our Boys." Miss Tinling gave an earnest appeal for the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in our schools. "When Mary joined the Club," was most entertainingly read by Mrs. Adeline Vandenkerkoven, the school children marched in unaccompanied by their teachers and sang a song of welcome. Vivian Wight played a violin solo most pleasantly, accompanied by Miss Blanche Herzer upon the organ. Miss Tinling's address held the close attention of the children and their appreciation was manifested by the hearty applause. Miss Sawford sang "Out from the Home." After the children's hour, reports of Superintendents were given and the meeting adjourned.

At eight o'clock the evening meeting opened with an anthem by a chorus choir. Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. W. C. Curtis. A solo by Miss Mona Martyn was most pleasingly rendered. Miss Tinling's address was a plea for the uplift of society, the safeguarding of the children and most

(Continued on page 5.)

## FARM FOR SALE.

Farm located in Upton, Maine, near Umbagog Lake; large house and barn in good condition; 184 acres, 20 acres in tillage and pasture, cuts 30 tons of hay, wood lot timbered with hard wood and some small growing pulp. Good place for summer visitors. Terms cash.

CHARLIE G. THOMPSON,  
Upton, Maine.

## GOULD'S ACADEMY

### Frances Baker

Frances Baker was absent Monday.

Muriel Chapman visited classes one day last week.

Ruth Elliott was the guest of Florence Chapman last week end.

Philip Lord, who has been detained at home by illness for the past two weeks, has not yet returned.

Next Saturday, Gorham High school comes here to play baseball. Last week we played the same team on the Gorham field, when we met with a defeat, but we shall do our best to win in the return game. It would encourage us to see you on the side lines. Come and help us win.

Monday, the Sophomore class and also the Y. W. C. A. chose delegates to attend the funeral of Hattie Knight, whose home was in East Bethel. Miss Knight was a sophomore and an active member of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and her loss will be keenly felt by all those who knew her.

The Commencement Concert will be held in Oleon Hall, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, June 7, 1916. Some musical experts have been secured whom you cannot fail to enjoy.

Mr. Howard H. Stevens, Baritone, Mrs. Shirley Heath Wilson, Cellist, Mr. Hubert Davis, Violinist.

Miss Verne Ashe Noyes, Pianist, Miss Hilda Harris, Reader.

The program is as follows:

Extase, Ganne Trio.

The Initiation of Mary Elizabeth, Josephine Daskam Miss Harris.

(a) Life and Death, Coleridge Taylor Wind Song, Rogers

(b) Little Molly Mary, Lohr

Mr. Stevens.

La Clinquantaine, Gabriel-Marie Mrs. Wilson.

Selected Reading, Miss Harris.

(a) Dream of Love, Lohr

(b) Intermezzo, Macbeth

Trio, Squires

The Old Black Mare, Mr. Stevens.

The Counsel Assigned, Andrews

Miss Harris.

Liebesfreund, Fritz Kreisler

Mrs. Wilson.

(a) Lindy, Spross

(b) Ould Doctor Ma'Ginn, Lohr

Mr. Stevens.

Notice the following clippings:

Last evening at Pythian Temple, Mrs. Wilson played a group of selections for the cello in her graceful style and always beautiful tone.—Portland Press.

The audience was greatly pleased with the work of Mr. Davis. He displayed marked musical appreciation as well as technical ability.—Lewiston Journal.

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# Spring Buying Is Easy

In our store where stocks are at their highest and where prices and qualities are guaranteed to be right.

Nearly our entire stock bought before all manufacturers stamped their bills "no colors guaranteed."

## KIMONO APRONS

For home or shop wear. Percale or Gingham made in several styles, elastic waist or with belt, dark and light shades, 50c.

**HEAVY PERCALE**, kimono aprons, elastic belt, plain band trimmed. An excellent, inexpensive dress. Light, medium and dark colors, 75c.

## GIRLS' KIMONO APRONS

Sizes 6 to 14 years, of good Percale, 25c, 39c and 50c.

## HOUSE DRESSES

The Domestic make that fits perfectly. Big assortment in Percales and Ginghams at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

## WHITE WASH SKIRTS

An unusually good line in poplin, gabardine, pique; galatea and corduroy. Sizes run 24 to 36 inch waist measure, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and up to \$3.95.

## GIRLS' SEPARATE SKIRTS

Of white wash goods, plaited or gored styles, & to 14 years, 50c.

**BLAZER STRIPE** Middy Coats, all the rage and almost impossible to get now, blue, pink, and black stripes, all sizes, 98c.

## REGULAR MIDDIES

### AND SMOCKS

Big variety to select from at 50c, 75c, 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.49.

## Hosiery and Underwear

Nearly everything in the line was bought early guaranteeing you fast colors.

**CARTER UNDERWEAR**, one of the best brands made, finest yarn or cotton, lisle or silk.

**ENVELOP UNION SUITS** in fine lisle, all sizes, 75c.

**OTHER CARTER** Union Suits, mercerized and pure silk, \$2.00 and \$3.95.

## FAST BLACK HOSE

For ladies and children, all bought before the last sharp price advances.

Ladies' cotton or lisle, 15c, 25c 50c.

Ladies' Silk Hose, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Children's Hose, white and colors, 15c, two for 25c and 25c.

## Double Fold Wash Goods, 25c

We are keeping this line up a whole season, new pieces, tinted ground with dainty figures, white with black stripe, blazer and plain white, 36 to 44 inches wide, all 25c.

Make this your home store, meet your friends, leave your parcels or wait for your team or the car here.

**BROWN, BUCK & CO.**

Formerly Thomas Smiley,

Norway, Maine.

## Hardwood Flooring

T & G & M. Hollow Back, Butted, Bored, and Kiln Dried.

## Novelty Siding and Roofing

for Camps and Garages.

## Windows and Doors

and all kinds of Building Material.

**CHAS. G. BLAKE,**  
NORWAY, MAINE.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

## ODEON HALL

### BETHEL, SAT., MAY 27

**BROWNLEE & REED'S**  
Romantic Western Melodrama.

## The TEXAS CATTLE KING

A Story of the Lone Star State.

Startling Effects,

Thrilling Climaxes,  
Special Scenery.

## ORIGINAL COWBOY BAND

Band Concert 3 P. M., and NIGHT. Up-to-Date Specialties.  
New SONGS and DANCES.

NOTE. Company does not arrive in Bethel until 4:25 P. M.  
Band Parade at 5 P. M.

Reserved Seats on Sale at Bosselman's.  
PRICES: 25c, 35c and 50c.

## BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mrs. H. H. Hastings was in Portland, Tuesday.

Marjory Allen was in West Paris one day, the last of the week.

Mrs. Adelaide Wentworth came Monday to deliver her orders for hosiery.

Mr. Richardson of Brunswick is a guest of his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Chapman.

The Ladies' Club will be omitted this week on account of the Library Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rowe and son, Herbert, were in Portland a few days last week.

Mr. H. A. Packard came to Bethel, Monday, for a short stay with his daughter.

Miss Fannie Mason returned from Portland, Monday, where she has spent the winter.

Mr. Robert Billings of Dorchester, Mass., is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. C. Billings.

Mr. Ivan Heath will soon move his family to South Paris, where he has employment.

Miss Alice Kimball went to Berlin, N. H., Monday, to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. Nellie Phillips of Milan, N. H., was a week guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards.

Mrs. Hiram Bean and her sister, Miss Howe, went to Lewiston, Monday, for a few days visit.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lowe and granddaughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jobrey.

Mr. Byron Cummings has gone to Massachusetts, where he has employment for the summer.

Mr. Lawrence Kimball spent the week end with his sister, Mrs. J. H. Howe, at East Bethel.

Dr. E. L. Brown and family returned Friday after spending a few days with his mother in Norway.

Miss Alforett Edwards and daughter, Adelaide, of Portland were in town a few days last week.

Mrs. Corn Lithgow and family, who have been spending the winter South, returned home, Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Tibbets are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born Monday, May 22.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chapman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born Saturday, May 20.

There will be a special meeting of the Masonic Lodge on Thursday evening, May 25. Work in the first degree.

Many friends are congratulating Mrs. William R. Chapman on being named for a position on the music committee of the great biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at New York sometime in June.

Rev. T. C. Chapman is attending the revival meetings at Locke's Mills this week, which are being held by Rev. Felix Powell.

Mr. Robert Snodgrass and two daughters, Florence and Letta, of Berlin, N. H., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall.

Mrs. Lawrence Lavorgne visited her parents at Hartford, Me., Saturday and Sunday. She was accompanied home by Miss Ella Whitecomb.

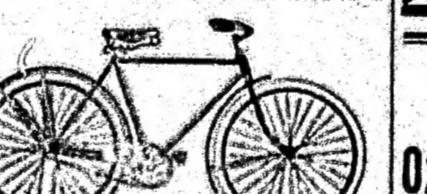
At Mr. Upson's theatre next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. Maurice Fuld of New York will give a talk on gardening and its allied subjects, under the auspices of the Bethel Men's Club. Ladies and all persons interested are cordially invited to attend.

**BICYCLES and SUPPLIES**

The New Standard  
at \$22.50

TIRES, \$3 to \$5 a Pair  
Give me a call.

**Lyon, the Jeweler**  
Bethel, Maine



## BLUE STORES

Pure worsteds these days are almost as rare as blue moons.

But we have them—and no advance in price—not 10 per cent. cotton or even 5 per cent. cotton, but 100 per cent. all wool—in our selections of

### Kirschbaum Clothes

Add to such a fabric the surpassing beauty of Kirschbaum design and the thoroughness of Kirschbaum workmanship and you have a suit value which is utterly impossible to duplicate under conditions prevailing in the clothing world today.

\$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22

Ready with all the new negligee shirts, new scarfs, new hosiery, new collar styles.

**F. H. NOYES CO.**

NORWAY (2 Stores) SOUTH PARIS

## SEEDS

### IN BULK AND IN PACKAGE

### Grass, Clover, Millet, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc.

### IN FACT EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR THE FARM OR GARDEN

### CARVER'S

Mrs. Elmon Jordan went to the O. M. G. Hospital in Lewiston, Thursday, where she submitted to a surgical operation. She was accompanied by her husband and brother.

The Men's Club will hold their regular meeting, Wednesday evening, May 24th, at which time Rev. J. H. Little will deliver the address.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

For Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Tooth-aching Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 28 years. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Adv. 5-4-41

## Our New Soda Fountain

has been filled and we are ready to supply you with various delicious combinations.

TRY OUR  
Odd Fellows Sundae or Egg Mist

## BETHEL FRUIT STORE

## SAFETY FIRST

### Oxford County offers the Best Trades in Maine Today

Get back to the land and to health. Raise corn, fruit, stock, or poultry. No farmer gets the 1st and best living. No farmer. We can offer today the following:

100 acres, \$1500 Pine Timber, estimated 700 cds. hardwood, 30 acres in very smooth tillage, very fine set of buildings, house of 7 rooms, all in good repair, shed, connected with a very nice barn 36 by 18 ft. Good cellar under both barn and house, running spring water service to all bldgs. Included in \$1350 are 5 cows, farm wagon, mowing machine, express wagon, cream tank etc. Farm along \$5000, \$1500 down gets it.

THE DENNIS PIKE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY  
NORWAY, MAINE

# You Lose Votes By Not Entering in the Contest Early.

Our customers ask who are the candidates. Remember that any School Girl is eligible.

GET BUSY. CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 15. Voting Box is now at Lyon's Store.

ONE VOTE FOR EVERY 10c PURCHASE GIVEN AT 4 STORES ONLY. For particulars inquire of

**W. E. BOSSERMAN,  
C. K. FOX,**

**E. H. YOUNG,  
E. P. LYON.**

THE HOME CIRCLE  
Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

### MEMORIAL DAY

Once more Memorial Day approaches, with its sacredly sweet memories and associations. It is the National Sabbath—the American Passover which every year roots itself deeply into all hearts, and more strongly feelings of reverence and patriotism. Each passing year brings it a far greater appreciation of all it means to every man and woman loves our country and her glorious institutions. As they get further away from the gigantic war it becomes distinctly perceptible. They realize more fully the terror with which it tried men's souls. The courage displayed seems superhuman, the strength of courage and fortitude almost divine—the wisdom of this earth. They begin to understand that where other Nations have put the field men by tens of thousands, put them in by millions; that while others fought scores of battles, fought thousands; that where in lands and other wars men fell in hundreds, here they fell in myriads; that where other peoples have sacrificed their first-born on the altar of country and principle, we offered also our second and third-born, laying our heads stones desolate, that the Government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth.

In that terrible four years of more of our sons were slain in battle than England has lost in the 800 years that she has been a Nation. We fought more awful, bloody battles than any other Nation now in existence, or ever existed, no matter how long history or how numerous her wars.

It is these facts which take the color of the rebellion out of my classification or comparison with other wars, was the mortal agony of a great people, and of all the people. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. Adv. 5-4-41

But the firing on Fort Sumter like the cry of fire in the night in a man's own house. It was an intense summons to him personally save his most cherished things from destruction. It summoned the 20,000 loyal people to meet 10,000,000 rebels in a contest which has no parallel in history for duration, fierceness and stubborn determination. It was such a clash as comes in the great elemental convulsions in Nature when the sea runs dry, continents are upheaved, mountains and volcanoes rise.

Some statistics will help us comprehend the magnitude and the far-reaching character of the struggle.

On an average, the loyal States sent forth 12 1/2 per cent. of their population to do battle for the Nation's preservation. This enormous percentage meant one fighting man for every eight people in their borders—men, women, children, aged and infirm. It meant one fighting man for every four men and infants, school-boys, old men and cripples. Never did such a proportion of men to a country go forth to battle in any part or age of the world.

Out of every nine men who put on the blue, one was dead before he got off again.

More than 125,000—a larger army than ever stood under one flag on a European battlefield—were actually killed in battle. Nearly 300,000 were wounded, 200,000 died of disease, 71,000 died in rebel prisons.

The mere statement of these aggregates is appalling. Their proportion to the whole number is much more ferocious.

PE-R  
FOR  
CATARRHAL  
CONDITIONS  
NO HOME SHOULD  
ALWAYS RE-

**THE HOME CIRCLE.**

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

**MEMORIAL DAY.**

Once more Memorial Day approaches, with its sacredly sweet memories and associations. It is the National Sabbath—the American Passover, which every year roots itself more deeply into all hearts, and arouses stronger feelings of reverence and patriotism. Each passing year brings to it a far greater appreciation of all that it means to every man and woman who loves our country and her glorious institutions. As they get farther away from the gigantic war its immense proportions become distinctly perceptible. They realize more fully the bitterness with which it tried men's souls. The courage displayed seems superhuman, the strength of courage and fortitude almost divine—the wisdom not of this earth. They begin to understand that where other Nations have put into the field men by tens of thousands, we put them in by millions; that where others fought scores of battles, we fought thousands; that where in other lands and other wars men fell in heaps, here they fell in myriads; that where other peoples have sacrificed their first-born on the altar of country and principle, we offered also our second and third-born, laying our hearthstones desolate, that the Government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth.

In that terrible four years of war more of our sons were slain in battle than England has lost in the 800 years that she has been a Nation. We fought more awful, bloody battles than any other Nation now in existence, or that ever existed, no matter how long her history or how numerous her wars. It is these facts which take the war of the rebellion out of my classification or comparison with other wars. It was the mortal agony of a great people, and of all the people. It was a life and death struggle for existence and the perpetuation of institutions which they held dearer than life. Even our War for Independence fell far short of stirring every man and woman in the country to the depths and calling for the utmost sacrifices, that the war of the rebellion did. In the Revolution it was a matter of opinion whether we would be better off under British rule than independent. A very large portion of the people took no part in the struggle, and a still larger sympathized with and remained loyal to the Mother Country. Each one only took such part in the struggle as he felt inclined to.

But the firing on Fort Sumter was like the cry of fire in the night-time in a man's own house. It was an intense summons to him personally to save his most cherished things from destruction. It summoned the 20,000,000 loyal people to meet 10,000,000 disloyal in a contest which has no parallel in history for duration, ferocity and stubborn determination. It was such a clashing as comes in the great elemental convulsions in Nature when the seas run dry, continents are upheaved, and mountains and volcanoes rise.

Some statistics will help us comprehend the magnitude and the far-reaching character of the struggle.

On an average, the loyal States sent forth 12 1-2 per cent of their population to do battle for the Nation's preservation. This enormous percentage meant one fighting man for every eight people in their borders—men, women, children, aged and infirm. It meant one fighting man for every four males—infants, school-boys, old men and cripples. Never did such a proportion of the men of a country go forth to battle in any part or age of the world. Out of every nine men who put on the blue, one was dead before he took it off again.

More than 125,000—a larger army than ever stood under one flag on any European battlefield—were actually killed in battle. Nearly 300,000 were wounded, 200,000 died of disease, and 75,000 died in rebel prisons.

The mere statement of these aggregates is appalling. Their proportion to the whole number is much more fear-

**BRYANT'S POND.**

E. R. Freeman and family arrived here from Providence, R. I., Thursday and are occupying their summer home at Granitestone. William Ellory and wife of Boston also came this week for a few days stay in town. Mr. Ellory will make some improvements on his property recently purchased here this season. His new cottage now partially completed will be one of the best around the lake. He intends to put in a water and sewer system and will also have an electric plant connected. A private telephone to his place is now being installed by the New England Co.

Mrs. Mary J. Cash, widow of the late John Cash, died at the home of her son here, May 8, at the age of 88. The funeral was held at the Union church, attended by Rev. E. H. Stover. Two sons and a daughter survive: Albert of South Paris, Anson of Woodstock, and Mrs. Samuel Ellingwood of West Paris.

A large delegation from Norway visited Jefferson Lodge of Masons, Tuesday evening. The third degree was conferred on three candidates. A banquet was served at the close.

There will be a meeting at the Universalist church, Sunday, June 4. Services at 4 P. M. Sermon by Rev. G. Miller of South Paris.

Geo. L. Cushman and family have moved to their summer cottage at the shore of South Pond.

Mrs. E. J. Thompson left last week for the White Mountains and will remain several weeks with her daughter at Chocura Inn, going from there to West Virginia, where she will remain with one of her daughters through the summer.

**EAST SUMNER.**

Union Grange has invited the Wm. A. Barrows Post and W. R. C. to meet with them Saturday the 27th.

Vinton Braden and Alice Barrows have returned from the Rangeley, where they have been on a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stephens are on a pleasure trip to New York and other places.

Mrs. Eliza Bisbee passed away last Thursday after a long illness in her 83rd year. Services at her late home Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bisbee of Sweden G. B. Head, Agnes and Norma Head, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Osgood were in town to attend Mrs. Bisbee's funeral.

Belle Gibbs is in town the guest of relatives.

Philip Tucker has returned home from New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Baker, a student from Bates College, will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist church next Sunday. Mr. Lamb will give a Memorial address at North Turn on Sunday afternoon.

**MARSHALL DISTRICT.**

Miss Nina Briggs visited school in this district last Saturday.

Mr. Elbert Barker has purchased an auto, recently.

Lester Swain of Greenwood spent the week end at his uncle's, G. W. Briggs.

Miss Nina Briggs was saddened, Saturday, to receive word that her schoolmate and roommate, Miss Hattie Knight, of Locke's Mills had passed away. Much sympathy is felt for her father and mother.

Millard Lord has sold his farm to Fred Littlefield.

fully striking.

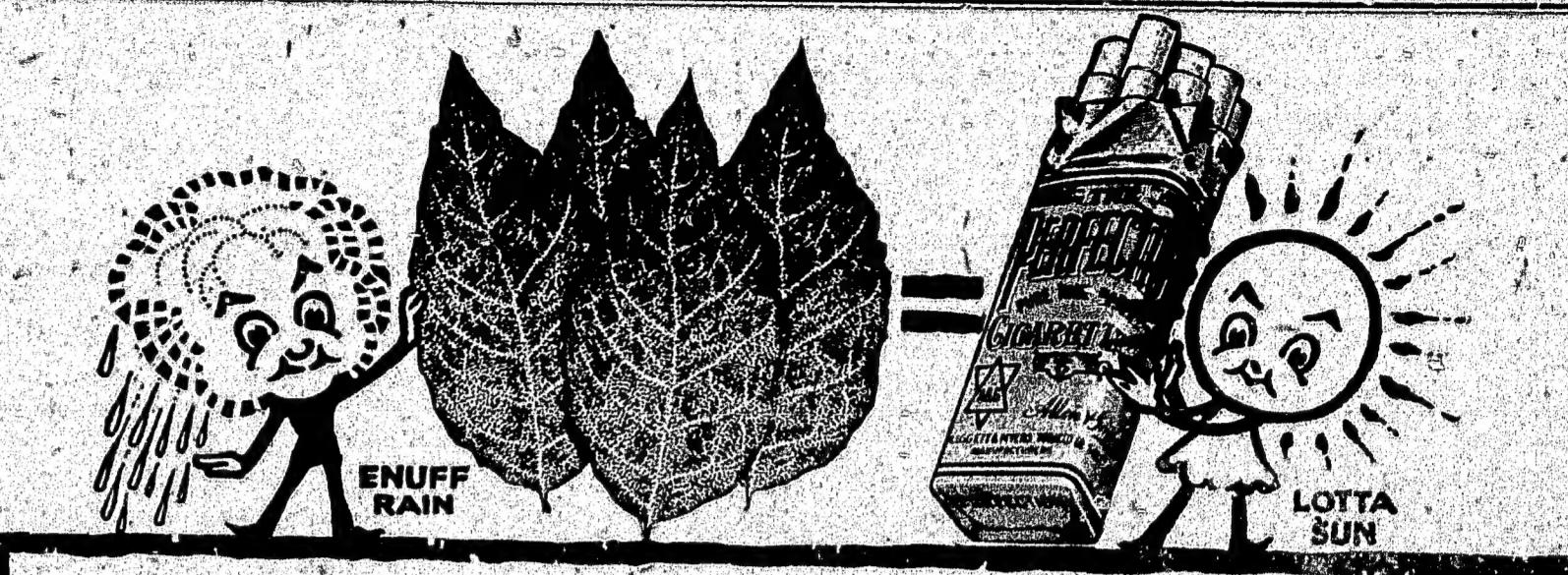
More men were actually killed around Frederickburg than on any similar extent of ground in the world—even in Belgium, which is the "cockpit of Europe," and has been a battle ground for 1,000 years. More were killed there than on the famous plain of Marathon, on which have fought in the thousands of years that it has been the battle ground of Asia, Europe and Africa; the armies of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Crusaders, Turks, English, and French, struggling for mastery in the Orient.

Since last Memorial Day 50,000 new graves have been added to those we covered with flowers last year, and probably a quarter of a million more of our people have now a deep personal interest in the cemeteries visited, since they now contain their representatives in the great struggle of the Nation for existence.

The deep interest in this gloriously solemn occasion widens with every new grave added to the long rows of tombs of the Nation's sacred dead.

The mere statement of these aggre-

gates is appalling. Their proportion to the whole number is much more fear-

**NATURALLY GOOD TOBACCO does it!**

All the experimenting in the world couldn't improve the natural flavor of the tobacco in Perfection Cigarettes.

So—we give you this tobacco exactly as delicious as NATURE made it.

*Naturally* good—don't forget that—crowded full of its own original mellowness and refreshing, sprightly taste.

Perfections are unusual—simply because they're

**JUST NATURALLY GOOD**

*Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*

**Perfection****CIGARETTES**

**Also packed 20 for 10¢**

*A plain, plum-colored package but—real smokes*

**10 for 5¢**

**CANTON**

her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dodge, and family.

Mrs. Zudah Barker has been a guest of Mrs. Marco Lavorgna.

Mrs. Cora Boothby has returned from Boston and New York and is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. E. Dresser.

Warren Whitecomb is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Marco Lavorgna, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Glover of Portland are visiting relatives in town.

W. J. Roberts has been spending a week in Boston.

A pleasant meeting of the Canton Universalist Circle was entertained Thursday at the Revere House by Mrs. Philura Stout. The next meeting will be held in two weeks with Mrs. Edwin K. Hollis.

Mrs. John L. Harrington, who has been in poor health for some time past, is not as well.

The Arsenault mill at the lake is running day and night.

Charlie Hodge has been laid up with a painful hand and arm, caused by extracting a splinter from a finger and blood poisoning resulted.

Leslie P. Roberts was in town, Sunday.

Christina, wife of Michael Onofrio, passed away, Tuesday of last week after a few days illness. Mrs. Onofrio was 35 years of age and before marriage was Miss Christina Coreoglina. She is survived by her husband and six small children, the youngest but a few days old at the time of the mother's death. A father, a sister, and a brother in Italy, and a sister, Mrs. Frank Romano, of Canton also survive. The funeral was held at the home, Thurlay, Rev. J. M. Lieutenee of Livermore Falls officiating. The floral tributes were very beautiful. The burial was at Pine Woods cemetery.

The entertainment given at the Grange Hall, Tuesday evening, was enjoyed by a good sized audience.

Mrs. Dorothy Hayes of Boston, a talented violinist, gave several fine selections, while the well known pianist, Mrs. Winifred Foster Roberts, gave the audience a musical treat. Mrs. Roberts will soon give a concert recital at the rooms of her music teacher, E. V. Hammon of Auburn.

A supper was served Tuesday night at the Grange Hall by the ladies of the Relief Corps, the proceeds of which will be used for Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stetson and children of Hartford have been guests of

**Freeland Howe Insurance Agency****Insurance that Insures.**

**Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Automobile,**

**Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Liability**

**and Burglary Insurance.**

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**MAINE**

**GROUND GRIPPER SHOES**

If you have trouble with your feet and want comfort, service and satisfaction, come here and be fitted to a pair of GROUND GRIPPER SHOES. Men's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; Women's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; and they are surely worth all that they cost. Please remember if you want footwear of any kind you can find it here.

**E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,**

**OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,**

**NORWAY,**

**MAINE.**

**Telephone, 38-2**

**IRA C. JORDAN**

**\* DEALER IN \***

**General Merchandise**

**\* and Grain \***

Advertisement.

"Your lawyer says you're absolutely cold-blooded."

"Well, he should know, he bleeds me often enough."

**BETHEL. MAINE**

**PE-RU-NA**  
FOR  
**CATARRHAL**  
CONDITIONS  
NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.  
ALWAYS READY TO TAKE.

HEAD, THROAT,  
BRONCHIA, CHEST,  
STOMACH AND  
OTHER AILMENTS

**THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1903 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

**MAINE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT RULES FOR HANDLING SEED POTATO INSPECTION WORK.**

The coming of the potato planting season in Maine brings with it all the attention given that great crop by the State Department of Agriculture, a matter of no little moment, from the time of planting to the harvesting and shipping. A new system will be in force this year, Assistant Agency Instructor E. A. Rogers, in charge of the seed potato inspection, having formulated it after carefully judging all the methods heretofore in use and sizing up everything that could be gathered from other states.

He has issued and they are now being sent to everyone concerned, a set of blanks, for the grower, the inspector and the man who wishes to make entry to grow certified seed, as well as a set of rules and regulations for the officers, executive committee and the members of the Maine Seed Improvement Association.

The grower's blank includes answers to be made at time of inspector's arrival; his name; number of acres inspected (potatoes, oats, other crops); actual time of inspection; remarks; name of grower.

The inspector's blank shows: Time of arrival; conveyance; distance from trolley or R. R. station; acres inspected; actual time of inspection; name and address of owner; name of inspector.

You will note the checkup on each other by these two blanks.

The parties wishing to enter for growing certified seed will be required to give the acreage of each kind of crop and are warned that all of the department's instructions must be carefully followed.

The letter of instruction to the Maine Seed Improvement members is also being sent to everyone known to have grown certified seed. It follows:

Maine Department of Agriculture Seed Inspection Work.

Augusta, May 15, 1916.

To the officers, the executive committee, and members of the Maine Seed Improvement Association:

It seems necessary, in order to have the blue tag of the Maine Seed Improvement Association stand for anything, that a more rigid inspection be adopted than the available funds have permitted us to do with the 1915 crop.

Your secretary feels that the field inspection work of 1915, on the whole, was done with care and thoroughness, and there was a large amount of fine potatoes passed the final field inspection and went into storage as available certified seed. That a small part of this has been poorly sorted as to size and shipped out in such condition as to discredit our certification work makes it necessary that provision be made that all potatoes bearing the blue tag of the Association and the Department of Agriculture in the future be inspected while being, or after being, sacked, and the tags attached by a duly accredited inspector of the Department of Agriculture. As this work will make the inspection much more expensive, your secretary recommends that a different scale of prices be established from those in vogue in the past.

Rule 1. There shall be an entry fee of 50 cents per acre on all crops, payable when the entry is made.

Rule 2. A fee of \$2.00 per acre be paid on all potatoes that pass the two field inspections and the crop judged fit for certification.

Rule 3. That a fee for tags be paid on a basis of two cents per bushel or five cents per barrel, payable at the time the inspector attaches the tags to the containers.

**DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY**

Internal cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Auto-Intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

Write Kennedy Co., Rosedale, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles, all druggists.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and it is supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, local poultices, etc., but it comes with the cold, and when it comes with the cold, it is incurable. Since then, however, it has been proved that Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and therefore it cannot be cured. Hail's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure for the disease. It consists of a powder in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. The symptoms first seen are those very similar to an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness and prostration. The head is often very hot, the body normal or only slightly higher than normal. The discharge from the nasal openings is at first thin and watery, but in two or three days becomes thick and obstructs the breathing. The inflammation, which begins in the nasal passages, soon extends to the eyes and to the spaces which exist immediately below the eyeballs. The eyelids are swollen, and are closed much of the time. They may be glued together by the accumulated secretion. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages from the thick mucus. The appetite is diminished and the birds sit with their heads drawn in, wings drooping, with the general appearance of depression and illness.

Rule 4. That no tags be left with the grower, but should be kept in the hands of the inspectors until the inspectors themselves shall attach to the containers; each tag to be signed by the inspector in his own handwriting thereby making certain that any complaint of poorly graded stock may be traced directly to the inspector responsible for letting it go out. This rule to apply to all crops.

Rule 5. That each inspector shall file a copy of his signature with the President of the Seed Improvement Association and the Department of Agriculture.

Rule 6. That as it is only necessary to make one field inspection of the small grains, like oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, etc., a fee of \$1.00 per acre be charged in addition to the entry fee of 50 cents per acre—the cost of tags to be on the same basis and under the same rules as potatoes.

Rule 7. That all crops, where it is necessary to make two field inspections while growing, pay the same fees per acre as potatoes and the same for tags.

If the above rules are rigidly carried out there will be no question but that the blue tag of the Seed Improvement Association and Department of Agriculture will mean from 25 to 60 cents more per barrel for seed which is qualified to carry the tags.

The fees as laid down in the above rules have been carefully gone over and are as low as it is possible to make them and leave the inspection work thoroughly made. In order that there be no loading by the inspectors, two different blanks are used—one for the grower to fill in at each inspection, which must be mailed to the Secretary of the Seed Improvement Association, Department of Agriculture, Augusta. The other, or inspector's blank is to be filled out by the inspector and these should compare as to time of arrival of inspector, inspector's name, number of acres inspected and time actually spent in the field doing the work. In this way no slighting of the inspection work can be done without it being at once known by the Department, and the inspector guilty of inferior work either made to do the work properly or be discharged.

The plan is to have the work thoroughly done with the least possible expense. Active interest on the part of the grower is essential for the greatest success. Unless those having fields inspected report any slighting of work, loading on the part of the inspectors, or inattention to the work in general, for the purpose to the Department of Agriculture, the work will be more costly than should be the case.

The inspectors chosen are active young men—either farm boys or boys studying agriculture, intending to make farming their life work. The matter of removing from the field all hills affected with blackleg, stem rot, bad cast of rhizoctonia and leaf roll with the pulling out of all varietal mixtures, is worth all the cost to the grower of potatoes who seldom has time in the busy season for this work himself.

E. A. ROGERS, in Charge  
Seed Inspection Work.

**WHITE PLAGUE OF POULTRY EXTENT AND CAUSES OF ROUP.**

The following article on "The White Plague of Poultry" was issued recently from the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Charles D. Woods director:

It is safe to say that at the present time there is no disease of poultry which causes as much loss as roup. At this time the total loss that roup does in the northern part of the United States is very great.

Everyone who keeps poultry long enough is sure sooner or later to have experience with one form or another of the disease. Its germs are probably carried not only by poultry but also by various wild birds, especially the English sparrow.

The birds of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station have had opportunity not only to observe this dread disease in all its forms, but also to gain a very good idea of its prevalence through correspondence received at the Station. The best cure of this disease is prevention. In order that prevention may be intelligently carried out it is essential to know something about the causes of the disease conditions which together go under the name of roup.

There are to be distinguished two diseases belonging to this general class of trouble as follows: (a) roup, or

contagious catarrh, when only catarrhal symptoms are present, and (b) diphtheritic roup and canker when diphtheritic patches and false membranes are formed. Some workers consider these different stages of the same disease. It is also believed by some that sore-head or chicken pox is another form of the same disease.

The commonest form of roup, the nasal roup or contagious catarrh, attacks principally the membrane lining the eye, the sacs below the eye, the nostrils, the throat and the windpipe. The symptoms first seen are those very similar to an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness and prostration. The head is often very hot, the body normal or only slightly higher than normal. The discharge from the nasal openings is at first thin and watery, but in two or three days becomes thick and obstructs the breathing. The inflammation, which begins in the nasal passages, soon extends to the eyes and to the spaces which exist immediately below the eyeballs. The eyelids are swollen, and are closed much of the time. They may be glued together by the accumulated secretion. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages from the thick mucus. The appetite is diminished and the birds sit with their heads drawn in, wings drooping, with the general appearance of depression and illness.

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Seed Inspection Work.

The course of roup is usually of long duration. A simple, putrid discharge from the nose may stop in three or four weeks. But generally the symptoms last for months. When the eyelids become swollen and tumors appear, the case is usually chronic. Affected birds may be better for a few days or weeks, and then become very weak again. Damp, cold weather usually intensifies the disease.

It is well known that fowls may be more or less sick from roup for one or even several years and these birds should have the greatest care and attention, or else be killed at once, for they are generally the cause of new outbreaks. Once introduced, roup may remain in a flock for many years. The first cold and moist nights of the fall and early winter cause all kinds of catarrhs, which in many instances are followed by roup. Roup spreads rapidly in the winter time and may attack from 10 to 90 per cent of the fowls in a flock. Towards spring, the disease gradually disappears; during the summer months a few birds remain chronically affected; then the first cold nights give the disease a fresh start.

There is a great deal of difference in the susceptibility of fowls to the disease. Young fowls and finely bred fowls are especially liable to contract it. Some birds are apparently naturally immune and never take the disease.

Others apparently have it in a mild form and completely recover, having thereby acquired an immunity.

Diphtheritic roup is distinguished from nasal roup by the formation of false membranes (false membrane) in the nostrils, mouth, throat and windpipe.

These membranes are tough, grayish or yellowish growth and adhere very firmly to the underlying tissue. This begins as a local irritation or inflammation at some point on the internal surface of the mouth, throat, nostril or eyes. At this time the general health is not yet affected, and there is nothing but the diphtheritic deposit to indicate that the bird has been attacked. This deposit is at first thin, yellowish or whitish in color, and gradually becomes thicker, firmer, and more adherent so that considerable force is required to remove it. The

membrane beneath the deposit is found, when the latter is removed, to be indurated, ulcerated, and bleeding,

but it is soon covered by a new deposit.

The inflammation in the nostrils causes sneezing and the escape of a thin, watery secretion from the nasal openings; the thick false membranes fill up the nasal passages and the throat and obstruct the breathing; a thick, viscid secretion collects on the eyelids and glues them together; the sacs under the eyes fill up, and swellings are caused which disfigure the head; the poison which is produced by the growth of the microbes beneath the false membranes is absorbed and affects the nervous system, causing dullness, depression and sleepiness. The affected bird stands with the neck extended and the beak open to facilitate the entrance of air into the lungs, and from the corners of the mouth there hang strings of thick tenacious grayish mucus. A characteristic disagreeable odor appears when the membranes begin to form, and as they increase in mass it becomes much stronger and by the time the birds are in the condition described above it is very objectionable.

In a subsequent communication the remedies and methods of treatment of this disease will be discussed.

**LIFE ALTOGETHER WORTH LIVING IS WAY SHE SEES IT**

**Mrs. L. D. Sylvester Talks of Recent Experiences Frankly.**

I am happy to think that life is worth living after all is what Mrs. L. D. Sylvester of 140 Lake street, Auburn, has found out! She is so grateful for the experience that she feels bound to tell about it.

Tanlac has made me feel like a new person and I go about my work singing and happy, said Mrs. Sylvester yesterday to the Little Nurse at Babcock's Drug Store where this Master Tonic is now being explained.

Mrs. Sylvester was a sufferer from stomach trouble. I feel so different now, so much better in every way, she praises Tanlac very earnestly and recommends it to others who suffer as she did.

I had a very severe case of stomach trouble and suffered from nervousness and sick headaches and Tanlac is the first thing that ever gave me any relief. That faulty stomach is just right again.

That terrible bloating and gas that caused me a lot of distress has entirely disappeared and my nerves are just as steady as I could wish. I sleep fine and enjoy every minute of the day. Thank Tanlac. It is the Greatest Medicine in the world. It has proven such in my case and I heartily endorse it, for what it has done for me.

An experienced demonstrator is attending daily at Simmons & Hammond's drug store, Portland, Me., to explain Tanlac and to tell you how to take it and what results can be expected by its use. Hundreds have already received benefits here in Portland and are anxious to endorse this premium preparation.

Tanlac does not contain any poisons. It is a Pure Root Bark and Herb mixture that does act as a reconstructive agent and when it is used for stomach, it proves its worth from the start and makes you rejoice that Tanlac came to town.

Tanlac is now being sold at W. E. Bosserman's, Bethel; P. G. Barrett's, West Sumner; S. T. White's, W. Paris; Chas. Howard's, S. Paris.

**NEW SLEEPING-CAR BIRTHS HAVE ROOM FOR DRESSING.**

The embarrassing inconveniences commonly experienced in a sleeping car are done away with in a recently patented sleeper, described in the June Popular Mechanics Magazine. The car provides all berths with room in which the passenger may stand upright while dressing or undressing. The portion of the mattress and spring under each pillow is made separate from the rest and so hinged to the end of the berth that it can be turned up out of the way. In the lower berth this leaves a space at the head of the bed which the passenger can enter by opening the hinged end of the seat; here he can sit up while standing upright and hang his clothes, full length, at the end of the hinged section which does not extend quite to the side of the car. In the upper berth this leaves a space at the head of the bed which the passenger can enter by opening the hinged end of the seat; here he can sit up while standing upright and hang his clothes, full length, at the end of the hinged section which does not extend quite to the side of the car.

The average city dweller in buying a house for a home does not proceed solely on the basis of what he can expect to secure in case it is ever desirable to place the house on the market. He is not likely to consider the purchase of a home as a financial investment but as a social one, which will enable him to secure for his family the comforts and conveniences that he could not secure in a rented house, and to have for his family a genuine home, a genuine life. If he is able when the time arrives to dispose of his property to financial advantage, well and good; if not, he considers, and properly so, that he has made a good investment from the social side.

There is no panacea that will cure the yearning for city life evidenced by the country boys and girls of today, but there are certain conditions, which, if established, will add materially to the attractiveness of life in the country, and should therefore prevent them from flocking to the cities merely to avoid life on the farm. It is not to be expected that every person reared on a farm will desire to follow farming as a life work, nor is it necessarily desirable that they should do so. Many of the boys will feel a calling to one or another of the professions, and it is probable that if allowed to follow their bent they will be far more successful and contented than if overpersuaded to stay with the farm.

The problem is not to force the boy or girl to remain on the farm, but to assist them in every way in making an intelligent choice. Their choice can not possibly be intelligent unless they are familiar with farm life under its best conditions.—E. B. McCormick, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Yearbook, 1915.

In a subsequent communication the remedies and methods of treatment of this disease will be discussed.

A pessimist is a man of little faith in his country or himself.—Baltimore American.

**INSPECTION FOR FIRE PROTECTION IN VILLAGES.**

In accordance with the authority conferred by statute on the chiefs of fire departments and municipal fire inspectors as well as the State insurance department, these inspectors have been directed to inspect property in village sections during the year 1916. Frequent inspections have been recommended for the thickly settled sections and two inspections annually in the more thinly settled districts. It is gratifying to note the increase of interest in this work in the different municipalities leading to the belief that the people of Maine are gradually becoming informed as to the purpose of this work and where they are so informed there is no doubt of their hearty approval of the work. It is general experience that property owners co-operate with the inspectors in placing their property in a safe condition.

At the request of the insurance department fire inspectors were invited to submit suggestions when filing their final reports for the year 1915. It is interesting to note that nearly two-thirds of the suggestions offered related to chimneys; their construction and care, showing that this is the most common fault developed by inspection and bearing out the records compiled from reports of municipal officers and companies that chimneys constitute the most fertile source of fires. Some of the inspectors suggest that a statute might well be enacted requiring all chimneys to be of double brick; or, if single, to be lined. Every property owner may well consider the condition of his own chimneys and see that they are carefully cleaned out at least once each year. If they are not examined by the regular inspector for any reason he may



## POEMS WORTH READING

**THE OLD GRAND ARMY MAN.**  
Who is that quiet, white-haired man,  
whose every movement shows  
That his remaining years are few, fast  
drawing to a close—  
Whose modest, manly bearing and  
whose calm and steadfast eye  
Mark him as one who for the right  
would do dare and die?

He's an old Grand Army man, whose  
record will remain  
Forever upon honor's roll without a  
blot or stain—  
A man who heard and heeded in dark  
days his country's call,  
And responded with a willingness to  
sacrifice his all.

'Twas not in quest of glory that he  
marched forth to the field,  
But freedom's stirring story to his  
mind—and heart appealed,  
And upon his country's altar he laid  
all he had to give,  
Prepared to die, if need be, that the  
Government might live.

His story is not told by the button on  
his breast;  
Which marks him as a member of the  
bravest and the best—  
The noble men who, side by side, stood  
fearless, firm and true  
For freedom and for equal rights—  
the red, the white, the blue.

His earthly race is almost run; the  
shadows 'round him close;  
Soon to his weary frame will come the  
last, long, sweet repose;  
And in the great hereafter, in high  
Heaven's excited plan,

There will be a seat of honor for  
the old Grand Army man.—  
G. B. Torrey, North Adams, Mass.

\*\*\*  
**ON MEMORIAL DAY.**

E. E. FRYE.  
When that day came on which a grate-  
ful country  
Honors their dust, who gave their lives  
for her;

And in the hearts of all who shared  
her struggle  
The memories of those years of battle  
air—

I sought my brother's grave at gather-  
ing twilight,  
To mark what tributes loving hands  
had strown

Above his breast, whose learning and  
whose virtues,  
And deeds of valor once were widely  
known.

Twas as I grieved—there gleamed the  
wreath of Ivy,

Fit for a hero's grave, and near it lay,  
Half hidden by our starry flag's soft  
foldings,

And springtime blooms, the scholar's  
crown of bay.

Twas as I grieved—there gleamed the  
wreath of Ivy,

Fit for a hero's grave, and near it lay,  
Half hidden by our starry flag's soft  
foldings,

And springtime blooms, the scholar's  
crown of bay.

And he was young—so wise, so brave,  
so noble!

In all that honored him I felt a part;  
And swift recalling all his life's brief  
story.

I stood a moment, with a swelling  
heart—

Proud of the gifts that won him these  
memorials,

Proud that that banner o'er his rest  
should wave;

But when I knelt upon the damp earth,  
weeping,

And smelt the flowers that lay upon  
the grave—

The man of letters and the valiant sol-  
dier,

The gallant lad who ran away to sea,  
All vanished, and I only then remem-  
bered

The little boy who used to play with  
me.

East Milton, Mass.

\*\*\*  
**THE THIRTIETH OF MAY.**

It was thirty years ago, and the thir-  
tieth of May:

An' the world was all a-blossom—I re-  
member well that day.

The grass down in the meadow was  
ripplin' in the breeze;

The leaves had shaken out their frills  
upon the maple trees,

The latest of the apples and the lay-  
leeks were a-bloom,

As violet by the river bank had  
scarcely standin'-room;

The earth was in its glory, I recollect,  
that day;

It was thirty years ago, an' the thir-  
tieth of May.

But I—my heart was heavy, in spite  
o' thisis' weather;

An' Jasiah an' myself we could only  
mourn together,

For it was many weeks since, as high  
as we could learn,

The last of our three soldier boys had  
taken his last breath.

As soon as the paper said he went with

## That Pie

should have a wholesome,  
tender crust that melts into  
the filling so perfectly that  
even two pieces are not  
enough. You can make such  
pastry with the specially  
milled Ohio Red Winter  
wheat flour that makes  
everything better and goes  
farther—the all-round flour  
for bread, cake and pastry



some despatches  
For Grant, and never reached him; nech  
don't get off with scratches.  
An' no weeks we'd hoped in vain  
I recollect, that day

It was thirty years ago, an' the thir-  
tieth of May.

"Twas toward the aidge o' evenin', an'  
the sun was gettin' low;  
Josiah he was over in the south lot  
with his hoe;

An' me to keep from thinkin'—I was  
in the garden plot.

A settin' out some holly-hocks I'd start-  
ed in a pot;

An' tryin' not to recollect that twen-  
ty years ago.

Our youngest blue eyed baby was born  
—that date—you know.

His birthday 'twould a noben' had he  
lived to see that day;

It was thirty years ago, an' the thir-  
tieth o' May.

"Could I get a drink of water, an'  
p'raps stay over night?"

That boyish voile, it startled me, so  
sudden on my right;

I straightened up an' looked at him—a  
slouchin' bearded man;

"I've walked so many miles today, I'll  
put up if I can."

Our youngest wasn't nothin' but a  
nubbin, beardless boy

Three years before, I knew him,  
though; my heart it leaped for joy.

He couldn't fool his mother, "O Jim!"

"Was all I said;

But in a minute I was showerin' kisses  
on his head.

He'd bin a pris'ner all that time, an'  
sick high unto death,

Exchanged; then doctors packed him  
home to sort o' git his breath.

Oh, do you think Josiah n' me will  
soon forget that day?

Jest thirty years ago, an' the thir-  
tieth o' May!

Helen M. Winslow, in Harper's Ba-  
zar.

## NORTH NEWBURY.

P. O. Brinck and family have re-  
turned from Nova Scotia.

Proud that that banner o'er his rest  
should wave;

But when I knelt upon the damp earth,  
weeping,

And smelt the flowers that lay upon  
the grave—

The man of letters and the valiant sol-  
dier,

The gallant lad who ran away to sea,  
All vanished, and I only then remem-  
bered

The little boy who used to play with  
me.

East Milton, Mass.

\*\*\*  
**RHEUMATIC PAIN STOPPED**

The drawing of muscles, the soreness,  
stiffness and agonizing pain of rheu-  
matic quickly yield to Sloan's Liniment.

It stimulates circulation to the  
painful part. Just apply as directed  
to the sore spots. In a short time the  
pain gives way to a tingling sensation  
of comfort and warmth. Here's proof—

I have had wonderful relief since  
I used your liniment on my knee. To

that one application gave me relief.

Sure I haven't space to tell you the  
history. Thank you for what your  
remedy has done for me.—James S.

Perguson, Philadelphia, Pa. Sloan's

Liniment kills pain. See Dr. Druggist.

Advertisement.

## WEST BETHEL.

Mrs. Nat Bean is ill and Mrs. Helen  
Taylor is helping to care for her.

Alton Brooks has moved his goods  
to Andover.

Mr. McInnis, the new section fore-  
man, will soon move his family into the  
Haskell rent.

Ervin Hutchinson has bought some  
land of Joe Swett.

J. D. Ultman has sold his span of  
horses and bought one.

Llewellyn Grover has had his old  
horse killed and buried.

Mrs. Stephen Westleigh has her son,  
Zenas Merrill, and two children from  
Norway with her for a while.

Mrs. W. D. Mills was in Norway,  
Tuesday.

## LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mr. Frank Bold entertained com-  
pany from away, Sunday.

Alma Swan, who has been visiting  
her parents for several weeks, returned  
to Portland, Sunday.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs.  
Geo. Knight of East Bethel are sorry  
to hear of their daughter's death.

Leslie Davis was a guest of his par-  
ents at Hanover the week end.

Rev. Felix Powell of Portland is  
holding a series of revival meetings at  
the Union church.

Wedding bells will soon be heard  
here.

The children of the schools gave a  
Shakespeare entertainment on the school  
grounds, Saturday afternoon. The pro-  
gram consisted of drills, farces, songs  
and a may pole dance. Ice cream, cake  
and candy were on sale.

Elsie Herrick of Bryant's Pond vis-  
ited the week end with friends.

Mrs. C. E. Stowell has been visiting  
friends in Portland for a few days.

The Girls' Club held a May ball at  
the hall, Friday evening. Mejanies  
orchestra of Bryant's Pond furnished  
music.

W. J. WHEELER

To all persons interested in either of  
the Estates hereinbefore named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris  
in and for the County of Oxford, on  
the third Tuesday of May, in the year  
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred  
and sixteen. The following matter having  
been presented for the action there-  
upon hereinbefore indicated, it is hereby  
ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all  
persons interested, by causing a copy  
of this order to be published three  
weeks successively in the Oxford County  
Citizen, newspaper published at  
Bethel, in said County, that they may  
appear at a Probate Court to be held  
at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of  
June, A. D. 1916, at 9 o'clock in the  
forenoon, and be heard thereon if  
they see cause.

Susan Emily Douglass late of Bethel,  
deceased; first account presented for  
allowance by J. Orne Douglass, execu-  
tor.

Edith L. Stiles late of Fryeburg  
Academy Grant, deceased; first and final  
account presented for allowance by  
Allison Browne, administrator.

ADDISON E. HERRICK,  
Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest:  
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.  
5-25-31.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice  
that he has been duly appointed ad-  
ministrator with the will annexed of  
the estate of Alva M. Coolidge late of  
Upton in the County of Oxford, de-  
ceased, and given bonds as the law directs.

All persons having demands against the  
estate of said deceased are desired to present  
the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment im-  
mediately.

SCOTT A. COOLIDGE.

May 16th, 1916.

5-25-31.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice  
that he has been duly appointed ad-  
ministrator of the estate of Kate M.  
Coolidge late of Upton in the County of  
Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as  
the law directs. All persons having  
demands against the estate of said de-  
ceased are desired to present the same  
for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment im-  
mediately.

SCOTT A. COOLIDGE.

May 16th, 1916.

5-25-31.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice  
that he has been duly appointed ad-  
ministrator of the estate of Eliza M.  
Dunn late of Rumford in the County of  
Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as  
the law directs. All persons having  
demands against the estate of said de-  
ceased are desired to present the same  
for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment im-  
mediately.

MARY A. MORRILL.

May 16th, 1916.

5-25-31.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice  
that he has been duly appointed ad-  
ministrator of the estate of Alva M.  
Dunn late of Rumford in the County of  
Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as  
the law directs.

Carl Dunn has moved his family  
to Rumford, where he has employment.

I. M. Blanchard returned home last  
Monday accompanied by his sister and  
her daughter from Massachusetts.

LEARN HOW TO WRITE.

# For Your Baby. The Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

is the only guarantee that you have the

Genuine

# CASTORIA

prepared by him for over 30 years.

YOU'LL give YOUR baby the BEST

Your Physician Knows Fletcher's Castoria.  
Sold only in one size bottle, never in bulk  
or otherwise; to protect the babies.

The Centaur Company, *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Continued from page 1.

work outside of the Navy, is responsible for men seeking private employment. Mr. Daniels has had a great deal of experience in advertising and publicity holds, by reason of the fact that he is the owner of a newspaper. He recently asked Congress for \$25,000 to provide for recruiting stations, and attractive literature has been arranged for display, that it is hoped will induce men to become sailors and marines on draftees and cruisers.

### INDEPENDENCE AND CREDIT.

The question of granting independence to the Philippine Islands is commanding serious attention upon the part of Congress, and while there are those who are pushing for action, yet the probabilities are that some more resolutions in national political platforms will be required before any definite action is taken by Congress.

Rural credit is also up for consideration, but it appears that the big insurance companies, the trust companies and other money lenders, are on the job; and they believe the present high rates of interest should not be increased with. Therefore they are fighting all forms of rural credits, which might result in loans to western farmers at four or five per cent.

### BEAUTIFYING THE CAPITAL.

Washington is chiefly spoken of as "the parlor of the nation." It has the most extensive park system of any city in the world, and whenever it is attempted to put up an unsightly building within the area that is being improved for public purposes, there is always a large protest. In keeping with the general plan for beautifying Washington is the scheme by which more than fifteen thousand school children have been enlisted in efforts as gardeners this spring. A plan of a systematic work was carried out a year ago at which time 170,000 packages of seeds were used by the youngsters. Washington has made wonderful progress in the movement, which may well be extended to every city and village in the country. As a result of cooperation on the part of the teachers, youthful gardeners have been educated to work out their individual problems, and the cultivation of flowers has become a keen rivalry among the children.

### "THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

The troubles of Nathan Cohen "the man without a country" are over, the unfortunate man having died a few days ago in a sanitarium near New York. Several years ago Cohen came to the United States from Brazil and engaged in business at Baltimore. According to the law an immigrant who becomes a public charge within three years of landing must be taken to the country from whence he came. Cohen was deported, but the Brazilian authorities would not accept him, so he was sent to Argentina, where he was refused landing. This followed a process of deportation, keeping the man upon the high seas, sailing back and forth between North and South America. The steamship company tried to wish the man onto Russia, which was his native land, but the Russian authorities refused to take him back. Finally the Knights of Pythias discovered that Cohen was still a member of their order, and

through their intercession, the immigration authorities were prevailed upon to permit Cohen to land, and he was taken to a sanitarium, with the provision that he was to be deported after the war.

### EFFICIENT FARM DRAINAGE.

Frequent Inspection of Drains and Ditches and Prompt Repairs Necessary.

In the spring of the year, when land is being prepared for planting, there are frequent complaints from farmers that the drainage systems which they constructed a year or more before are not improving the land as they had expected. Perhaps the soil is just as wet as it was before installing drainage, but this is a valid reason for demanding drainage! To answer this question correctly, other questions must first be answered. Were the drainage improvements in the first place properly designed and constructed? If the answer to this question is affirmative, may not some defective condition have developed in the system since construction? Have the ditches been kept open and clean or have they been permitted to cave in and deteriorate gradually? Have the outlets to the tile drains been allowed to close during the winter? Have the inlets and catch basins been permitted to become choked with leaves and other dry vegetable matter of the previous season? If these conditions exist, does not the failure of the system to give the desired results lie with the farmer rather than the system?

In the spring, when the root system of the young plant is developing, it is essential that the level of the ground water be maintained at such a depth as always to permit free growth of the roots downward as well as laterally. The control of the water level is the purpose of any drainage improvement. The largest returns on money invested in such improvements can be obtained only when they accomplish their real purpose, and this purpose can be accomplished only by keeping the drains in the best possible state of efficiency.

To obtain the greatest degree of efficiency in drainage improvements, as in any other work, frequent inspection is necessary. Brush and weeds should be cut from the banks of the open ditches and the latter cleaned out to the proper depth. Openings should be made into the ditches where necessary to permit the surface water in the tiles to flow off rapidly.

If tile systems, if the outlet has not been protected by a headwall, one should be constructed, for unprotected outlets are often damaged by stock and the action of surface water. If the tile drain empties into an open ditch or tile, steps should be taken to see that subsidence fall exists in the ditch to remove the water as fast as it is discharged from the tile; otherwise the water will back up into the tile and the efficiency of the drain will be impaired.

Where surface inlets and sand traps have been installed in a tile system these should be examined, and cleaned if necessary.

To realize the maximum results from any drainage system it is therefore essential that inspection be frequent and that necessary repairs be made promptly. Also if necessary no eggs from

## WHITE DIARRHEA IN CHICKS.

By G. E. Conkey.

It has been estimated that white diarrhea annually kills from one-third to one-half of all the chicks hatched, thus making it by far the worst ailment to which young chicks are subject. It is therefore readily seen that the poultry keeper must understand the nature of the disease, its causes, the best means of protecting chicks against it, and the best way to treat the chicks if the disease gets started, if he is to avoid a disastrous loss. For white diarrhea is very contagious and often carries the whole brood away in a very short time.

### ORIGINAL SOURCE OF INFECTION.

Mature females are the original source of white diarrhea. While it is the digestive organs that are affected in the case of the chicks, with hens the disease is confined to the egg organs, so that the egg when it is laid may carry the infection. Since the disease germ is in the yolk of the egg and this furnishes nourishment for the developing embryo during incubation, the trouble may have a good start even in the newly hatched chick. However, this is but one of the means of infection. White diarrhea may be transmitted from sick to well chicks in a number of ways.

### THE CAUSE OF WHITE DIARRHEA.

White diarrhea is caused by a specific germ, a minute organism which lives and multiplies within the intestines of the chick. The result is an inflamed condition of the food passages where the main digestive processes are carried on, and the whitish secretion which follows is an indication that a very rapid breaking down of the tissues is taking place.

At one stage of its growth the parasite is passed in the droppings of the diseased chick and the soil becomes infected.

If in turn the soil contaminates either the food or water and the spores of the parasite are swallowed by other chicks so they also are liable to infection.

Through a process of development, it is possible for the germs to reach the intestines to attach themselves to the walls and to multiply rapidly.

### SPREADING OF THE DISEASE.

Where the means of infection is through the chicks themselves, or what might be termed external causes, then the first few days of the chick's life is the most critical period of the spread of the disease. Germs thrown off in the droppings of affected chicks will live several weeks, and as they are carried about in various ways in the dirt and dust, it is rapidly seen that the very greatest precautions against the spread of the disease must be taken at all times.

White diarrhea is most fatal during the first week of infection. After that the deaths are less frequent. It should be remembered that while some chicks may be strong enough to recover, as a rule they do not later make satisfactory growth. With the females they may continue to harbor the disease germs and thus they become a source of infection, consequently such birds should be disposed of as they are undesirable from almost every point of view.

### SYMPTOMS.

When affected chicks die within a few days of their hatching the white diarrhea symptoms may be less pronounced. A lack of vitality, loss of appetite and a desire to be brooded almost continuously would be mostly in evidence. In severe cases the chicks will first attract your attention by standing around with eyes closed and taking little interest in the surroundings. Many will keep up a constant chirping as if cold or in distress and frequently when chicks try to void excrement they will cry out shrilly.

As the disease progresses the breathing becomes labored and there is a constant gasping for breath. The discharge from the vent may be slight or abundant and frequently it sticks to the down and may even clog the passage.

The droppings may be whitish or creamy and sometimes mixed with brown or streaked with blood. At this

stage the chick may die suddenly, but if it is still clinging to life it will gradually grow thinner and weaker until death relieves its suffering. Chicks with white diarrhea usually die within a month of the time of hatching.

### PROTECTION AGAINST WHITE DIARRHEA.

With a disease as fatal and far-reaching in its effects as white diarrhea, every precaution should be taken to protect the flock against its ravages. Since eggs and mature fowls as well as chicks are affected with the disease, every possible avenue of infection must be watched. Everything about the premises must be kept as sanitary as possible but at the same time the poultry keeper's efforts should center around the protection of the stock itself, because infected stock is the principal source of contagion. A good rule is to breed only from sound healthy stock.

If you have any reason to suspect that your own birds are harboring the white diarrhea germs, then change your stock as soon as you can or weed out all suspicious. Also if necessary no eggs from



outside yards for hatching, but in buying make certain that the breeder you purchase has had no trouble with white diarrhea. A good measure of protection against the disease is to put a reliable white diarrhea remedy in the drinking water right from the start and continue this for a week or two. The chicks will then doctor themselves and danger from the disease will be greatly lessened.

### HATCHING EGGS FOR INCUBATION.

It is absolutely certain that the eggs used for hatching are not from infected stock, disinfect the eggs before they are incubated. A three percent solution of any high grade coal tar disinfectant will answer nicely for dipping the eggs and they can then be immediately placed in incubator under the hen. This is a cheap and effective means of treatment and will not injure the hatching quality of the eggs.

### HATCHED CHICKS.

If you have white diarrhea in the flock help you can give an infected child. This will save you many chicks. A good practice is to use sour milk or buttermilk liberally in feeding, for the lactose acid helps suppress the intestinal action caused by the disease. Sour milk should be kept before the chicks constantly, if possible, during the first few weeks after hatching. As buttermilk can now be had in a prepared form mixed with a proper chick food, there is no excuse

for neglecting to take this precaution.

It should hardly be necessary to state that the chicks must be well handled in every way, coops or brooders kept clean and disinfected, and all food and water given in a way to avoid contamination. Ground in the run should be limed or disinfected and turned over frequently except where the chicks can be moved about on fresh ground that is free from contamination.

### TO RID CHILD OF WORMS.

Don't scold the freckled, nervous child.

Often it's due to worms.

Get rid of

these by giving one-half to one ounce Kickapoo Worm Killer, a laxative worm drainer that will answer nicely for dipping the eggs and they can then be

immediately placed in incubator under the hen. This is a cheap and effective means of treatment and will not injure the hatching quality of the eggs.

A Druggist.

Adv.

### RAT CORN.

Rat killer ready

a little goes a long way.

Rat simply devours

No seed

whatever.

Valuable insect

in each can 24 lbs.

\$1.00. Can 24 lbs.

In Sets: Hardware, Drug,

and General Stores.

### WASHINGTON.

By J. E. Jones.

Bay you are a reader of this paper, and we will send you on approval the handsome volume entitled: MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON. The cover and ink used in printing are colonial blue, and the title is in gold leaf. The paper is French vellum, and the color, colonial buff. The illustrations were made by our own artists, by special permission of the Authorities of Mount Vernon. This is the story of impressions left by a trip to Washington's home, and an eminent authority says: "Breathes more of the real spirit of the place than anything else ever written." Regular price \$1.00, if on receipt you find it satisfactory, remit \$75 cents otherwise return within one week.

U. S. PRESS ASSOCIATION,  
Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

### AVICIOUS Pest

Rats destroy nearly

a billion dollars worth of food and property every year. Kill rats

now and stop your loss with

AVICIOUS Pest.

It is safe, deadly, and

non-poisonous.

It is easily applied and

will not stain clothes.

It is non-smoking and

non-smelling.

It is non-corrosive and

non-explosive.

It is non-flammable and

non-explosive.

It is non-corrosive and



PRINCE ALBERT  
TOBACCO, PREPARED  
FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE  
PROCESS DISCOVERED IN  
PRINCE ALBERT'S  
PIPE. IT IS SO PREPARED  
TO PRODUCE THE MOST DE-  
LIGHTFUL AND WHOLE-  
HEARTED SMOKING FOR  
CIGARETTE AND PIPE-SMOKERS.  
PROCESS PATENTED  
JULY 20, 1907.  
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY  
Winston-Salem, N. C.  
DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

cigarette unless you get on talking-terms with Prince Albert tobacco!

P.A. comes to you with a *real reason* for all the goodness and satisfaction it offers. It is made by a patented process that removes *bite and parch*! You can smoke it long and hard without a come-back! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

Prince Albert affords the keenest pipe and cigarette enjoyment! And that flavor and fragrance and coolness is as good as that sounds. P.A. just answers the universal demand for tobacco without bite, parch or kick-back!

Introduction to Prince Albert isn't any harder than to walk into the nearest place that sells tobacco and ask for "a supply of P.A." You pay out a little change, to be sure, but it's the cheerfulness investment you ever made!

## PRINCE ALBERT

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATROLMEN ON HIGHWAYS.

The following instructions have been issued to the patrolmen of the highways by the Maine Highway Commission.

Patrolmen are required to furnish a horse that will weigh 1200 pounds, or more, a four-wheeled wagon (drop axle preferred) that will carry at least one yard of material, all the necessary small tools and a drag built from the plan and specifications sent from the department.

Patrolmen will maintain their constant attention to the maintenance of their sections, and looking after the same every day; rain or shine, Sundays and holidays in case of emergency, and will be responsible for the sections in their charge. Patrolmen will keep all culverts, ditches and waterways open and free from obstructions; all loose stones removed from the roads; keep guard rails set; and remove promptly all glass bottles and broken glass from the roadway.

Patrolmen are provided with weekly report and monthly payroll blanks. The weekly reports must be filled out and forwarded weekly to the Inspector. Payrolls must be filled out and sent to the Inspector each month for his approval, and must be received in the offices not later than the fifth day of the following month. Patrolmen will attend to the work themselves, and will not substitute any one in their place, except, on account of sickness or when it is actually necessary for them to be away. In such cases they must notify the offices at once.

Patrolmen will be regarded by the public as representatives of the State Highway Commission, and the commission will be largely judged by the work which they do and the manner in which the work is handled.

Patrolmen must be courteous at all times and give respectful attention and courteous answers to any inquiry which may be made of them by anyone traveling on the highway. Patrolmen shall not attempt to give information relative to the commission; that is not a part of their duty. They shall refer any inquiries direct to the commission's headquarters at Augusta.

Remember that every portion of the road under your care demands your best attention. If anyone happens to live on the section you patrol that you have had past differences with, remember that the road in front of his property demands the same careful attention as every other part of the road does. In other words, past differences

of opinion or jealousy must have no influence on the work which you do while employed by the State Highway Commission. Our sole object is to give the public the best possible roads under the conditions existing. If everyone of the patrolmen will conscientiously do his best, we feel positive that a very great improvement in the general road conditions will be the result.

The patrolman will plan their work so as to spend their time in doing actual maintenance work, not in traveling around. Do not get the habit of simply riding over your sections; you not only lose valuable time, but it makes a bad impression on the tax payer. The work must be planned in such a way that the sections will be covered, at least, twice a week.

Patrolmen are requested not to stop and talk with those they meet, as it is easy to get into an argument in regard to the care of the road. Patrolmen have instructions to follow. The State Highway Commission request patrolmen to be interested in the sections assigned to them for patrol, and expect the best possible results from the money paid them, and that a day's work will be nine hours on the road, not from the time of leaving home in the morning until returning home at night, but nine hours of actual work on the road. Dragging, drainage, adding material, keeping loose stones raked from the road are the most essential duties of the patrolmen.

Patrolmen are instructed as soon as it stops raining to go over their entire section with a drag, starting on the right hand side of the road and filling the right hand wheel rut, and returning on the opposite side filling the left-hand wheel rut; then, going over the entire length of road dragging the sections that dry out first, leaving the low, damp ones until the last. Patrolmen must ride the drag in order to move the necessary material to fill the ruts and depressions, also to keep the drag at the proper angle.

Patrolmen shall see that the surface ditches at the side of the road are of suitable size to properly drain off all surface water; that all culverts are free and clear, and that the intakes are large enough and so shaped as to carry all the water and that the outlets are kept clear and open, and a suitable ditch provided so as to carry the water away from the culverts as rapidly as possible.

Always remember to keep the water off the road. Do not allow the water to stand in the side ditches, drain it away.

Patrolmen are requested to always have their team with them, and on rainy

days to go over their sections and see that the water is running in the ditches and through the culverts, and prevent washouts as far as possible. If, for any reason any place in the road becomes dangerous the patrolmen will repair the same as quickly as possible, hiring extra help, if necessary, and will protect the public from danger in every way possible, and if necessary light, the same at night, using two or more lanterns, one of them to be a red light.

Patrolmen will notify the office, or inspector at once of the dangerous place in the road.

There are four kinds of material that are very necessary in road maintenance; gravel, stone, sand and clay.

As a large percentage of the improved roads are gravel, gravel should be used in maintaining them, and there should not be stones larger than 1 in. in the material used for surfacing. Fill the small holes; do not wait until they become large ones. "A stitch in time saves nine" and this certainly applies to road maintenance. When gravel is clear and does not bind, add a little clay. Water-bound macadam roads sometimes ravel in the early spring; when this occurs add binder and roll. It is not always necessary to roll; add a little stone dust from time to time, and the traffic will roll the loose stones into place and the binder will hold them there. Where the automobile travel is heavy, surface treatment is necessary to keep the road in shape and keep it from ravelling.

Roads constructed of sand and clay need occasional attention. Usually these roads need sand the spring after they are constructed. If they are sticky add sand. If they are loose and dusty, they may need a little clay. Blue clay and coarse sand make the strongest and clay roads. Never use dead or dirty sand in making repairs.

Patrolmen are requested to keep the loose stones out of the road. Do not leave them in piles on the shoulders or near the roadside.

Never throw stones outside the road on adjoining land, whether it be tillage or pasture or wild land.

Patrolmen are instructed to use stone from the roads in the ditches and on the hills to prevent washing, or to use them in widening out ruts. Remember there is always a place to use road material of all kinds so that it will benefit the roads. Do not waste the material.

Patrolmen are instructed to use for road repair suitable material that can be found within the road limits, and under no condition to dig a hole beside the highway that would be dangerous to the public. In taking material do not undermine any fence, or damage property in any way. Patrolmen are requested to prospect for material along their sections and inquire the price of suitable material found and report the same to the office of the Highway Commission, or the Inspector, advising of the kind, quality, location, name and address of owner, and price.

In repairing unimproved road, use the best material available. Do not haul material any great distance with one horse, as it is not economical. In case

of emergency poor material that can be obtained handily may be used.

Keep the road smooth by dragging, raking out the rocks and filling the holes that hold water. Ease off the bumps over old culverts by putting in a load or two of material each side and keep the approaches of all bridges exactly at the grade of the bridge floor.

Never dump material and level it. Always spread it from the cart or from the side of the road.

In case of an accident on the highway under your care, please write a letter to the Commission giving the following information:

Date of accident, time of day, state of weather, location of accident, name of parties injured, nature of injuries, nature of accident, cause of accident, known.

Rates for Patrolmen.

The following are prices to be used per hour by the patrolmen in making out their weekly reports and monthly payrolls. You will notice that it eliminates using a fraction, except on the last day of the month. If you work only part of a month use the rate per hour which is shown for all but the last day.

27 Day Month.

March, 243 hours @ 9 hours per day.

May, 26 days or 234 hrs. @ 31c, \$72.54

August, last day, 9 hrs. @ 273/4c, 2.40

\$75.00

26 Day Month.

June-Oct., 234 hrs. @ 9 hrs. per day.

July-Nov., 26 days or 225 hrs. @

32c, \$72.00

Sept.-Dec., last day, 9 hrs. @ 33

1-3c, 3.00

\$75.00

25 Day Month.

225 hrs. @ 9 hrs. per day.

April, 24 days or 216 hrs. @ 33c, \$71.28

Last day, 9 hrs. @ 41 1-3c, 3.72

\$75.00

FLAG DAY.

The following proclamation regarding the observance of Flag Day on June 14 next has been issued by Governor Oakley C. Curtis, under date of May 12, 1916.

For Observance of Flag Day.

Whereas, there has arisen a custom, now become almost nation wide, to observe the 14th of June in each year as Flag Day, to thus commemorate the adoption of our national emblem and foster a spirit of patriotism and devotion to our government and loyalty to the Stars and Stripes; and

Whereas, the momentous struggle across the ages emphasizes more than over the priceless heritage of American liberty, and forces us to realize the necessity of awakening in our own people, and especially in those peoples who have come to our shores to make this land of the free their home, a full sense of the blessings of American institutions; and

Whereas, it seems fitting that the day be more generally observed this year in order to kindle anew the fires of patriotism and devotion to the great principles of human justice and freedom to which this Republic is dedicated; therefore, in the absence of any provision in the laws of Maine for proclaiming such a day, I nevertheless urge that Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1916, be observed as Flag Day by the people of the State of Maine; and I suggest that flags be displayed in all places throughout the State and appropriate exercises in honor of our National emblem be held in the public schools and in other public places.

OAKLEY C. CURTIS,  
Governor.

May 12, 1916.

LAKE ROAD PETITION DE-  
NIED.

At the regular session of the county commissioners of Oxford County last week, a report was filed on the road petition for from Wilson's Mills to Mooseelumegantic Lake. The petition for the road is denied. The proposed road was about eleven miles in length, running from the Magalloway valley road at Wilson's Mills through the wild lands to the west shore of the lake, somewhere near Fry's camp. The commissioners had a hearing on the petition at Wilson's Mills in the fall, when they inspected the route, and an adjourned hearing at Gorham, N. H., in March.

Patrolmen are instructed to use for road repair suitable material that can be found within the road limits, and under no condition to dig a hole beside the highway that would be dangerous to the public. In taking material do not undermine any fence, or damage property in any way. Patrolmen are requested to prospect for material along their sections and inquire the price of suitable material found and report the same to the office of the Highway Commission, or the Inspector, advising of the kind, quality, location, name and address of owner, and price.

Patrolmen are requested to always have their team with them, and on rainy

days to go over their sections and see that the water is running in the ditches and through the culverts, and prevent washouts as far as possible. If, for any reason any place in the road becomes dangerous the patrolmen will repair the same as quickly as possible, hiring extra help, if necessary, and will protect the public from danger in every way possible.

Keep the road smooth by dragging, raking out the rocks and filling the holes that hold water. Ease off the bumps over old culverts by putting in a load or two of material each side and keep the approaches of all bridges exactly at the grade of the bridge floor.

Never dump material and level it. Always spread it from the cart or from the side of the road.

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